

Dec 21, 1893 -

1896



A black and white photograph of a vintage 'NOTE BOOK'. The book is bound in dark, textured material with a decorative gold-tooled cover. The title 'NOTE BOOK' is stamped in large, bold, serif capital letters across the front cover. Below the title, there is a circular emblem containing a shield with a cross and some text. A handwritten signature, possibly 'E. J. S. & Co.', is written diagonally across the cover. The spine of the book is visible on the right side.



# TRADE MARK

2<sup>d</sup> Trip.

Vol. I

Mexico

Dec. 27, 1893 to

1894

E. W. Nelson

— 1893. —

City of Mexico - Dec. 27.

I reached here at 10.30<sup>A.M.</sup>  
a.m. today from Washington  
via Chicago, & Laredo.  
~~From the vicinity of Laredo is~~  
~~sandy, & dry,~~  
a desert lying in the lower Sonoran  
zone. Leaving there at dusk, I saw  
none of the intervening region  
until day broke the next a.m.  
when we were on the table-land just  
north east of Saltillo. This place  
is on a dry treeless plain within  
the lower Sonoran zone, but about  
at its upper border. Just  
south of Saltillo, at Coahuila,  
the R.R. passes through some

hills which afford one  
a chance at the upper sono-  
ran while the plains of the  
village are ~~are~~ treeless <sup>Hills</sup>,  
lower sonoran. South of  
Coneos the road passes  
through the hill & descend  
on another broad open  
plain (treeless & with much  
Larrea mex.) Mts. lying  
to the E. & W. in low brown  
ranges like those about  
city of S. L. Potosi. Just  
N. of Vanegas, (S.L. Potosi) on west  
side of R.R. is <sup>one of</sup> the largest prairie  
dog villages I have seen. It  
must be nearly 3 miles across

and contains an enormous number of holes. The day I passed was cool & "no dogs" were seen. Near Chacoas, on this line, the Larrea<sup>disapp</sup> disappears and many large Opuntias, the Yuccas & Echinus mollis <sup>Schinus</sup> come in & the country shows evidence of having a much greater rainfall than ~~south~~ than on the desert plains northward. (There was surprisingly little bustle about the station at S. L. Potrero compared with the year before. The hard times ~~were~~ also shown in the quietness about the R.R. stations in the City of Mexico.)

<sup>4</sup> The day I arrived in the City of M.  
I started for the P.D. & near there encountered  
Prof. Hennig of the nat. Mus. with Prof. Edwards  
& Halsted of the Univ. of Tex. & the Baron  
Brackels-Welde - a german  
decayed nobleman long resident here,  
well known & well informed in all matters  
of local interest. He once taught French  
& German here but now lives on the  
strength of his social abilities & relations  
in Germany - according to local accnts.  
One of those drifting pieces of old  
world wreckage we get in America at times.  
A man of pleasant address & a large amount  
of miscellaneous information a great  
talker & valiant trumper with a few  
of good spirits - at the hosts expense.

On the 30<sup>th</sup> Dec. my assistant, Goldman, came in from Chihuahua where he has been during my 3 mos. trip to the U.S. He was in the city of Chihuahua during Nov. & early December, while the recent outbreak of revolutionists was going on there. He knew of one American who was stopped & his saddle & horse taken although he was allowed to keep his pistol & other belongings. Goldman says that soon after the revs. began that one eve. the military band was playing in the main plaza of the city & the usual & considerable number of common workmen & loafers gathered to listen to it. Suddenly a squad of policemen with another squad of soldiers

One night in city of Chih. Goldman had to stand off 2 men with a pistol in streets of the town. He found that there is a strong antagonism existing in Chih.  
~~against~~ <sup>the</sup> U.S. & nations. There are many Am's there who have left the states under pressure & the entire community on both sides native & foreign is a hard one taken as an average -

Surrounded the plaza, the most of the men found there were arrested & headed away to the coastal where they were forced to sail. Soon after this the troops were sent out & had a severe skirmish with the guerrillas. As a result of this, Goldman tells me, a large wagon-load of knapsacks & soldiers clothing both shot to pieces was brought up from the R.R. station to the town. From this it would appear that the dead must have been stripped by their own comrades. The trouble occurred near the town of Palomas. People had very little to say as it was generally understood & talked that it was not prudent to have much to say & whenever it was discussed by natives & many Americans it was in a subdued way. It is stated in the city here that the press of the "Democrata", confiscated last spring for its opposition to the govt., has been given to one of the local Orphan Asylums.

The last days of Dec. this  
year have been saw & cloudy  
with showers in the Valley of M.  
Clouds hang heavily over the volcanoes.  
Accounts are published in local  
papers saying that people living  
south of Pops. in Morelos & Puebla  
have recently seen considerable smoke  
& flashes of light about summit of the vol.

~~Received at the office of the  
Daily Times, New York, December 28, 1851.~~

~~Editorial Note: This is a copy of a letter from a reader of the Daily Times, New York, reporting on volcanic activity in Mexico. The letter was received by the newspaper on December 28, 1851. The original letter has been lost, but this copy remains in the newspaper's files.~~

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short while I stopped you  
other by giving you the  
newspaper - the train  
was crowded & the town had a  
great holiday look many  
honest people in the  
start to play cards &  
enjoy themselves & the auto  
rider who were mostly girls  
in a row good natured and gay  
as possibly may be seen with  
the usual variety of handbags  
During the evening I had time  
to go about the place and  
make out my baggage from the  
offices of the New York Central  
and the Pennsylvania

City of New Haven  
On application at freight office for  
telegrams from government  
by messenger I learned that the  
ships had been taken to the <sup>new</sup> house.  
My first visitation was to see a  
cabin boy and my first occupied  
the night of the 20th to get an outfit  
things done immediately after which  
he left finally he arrived in New York  
the next morning to get away today  
I have no news  
they are off this morning  
and came out to this place and  
so a trip to New Haven on  
~~Wednesday~~  
I have the following information

from the effects of the recent severe  
frosts. The waters of the lakes on  
the surrounding banks of many species,  
but no game was seen. The weather  
was much of the winter's character  
and the snow though thin did not  
allow the ground to be easily  
traversed. The volcanoes  
and mountains of the country  
are very rugged and uneven.  
The sky at night glows with  
the light of the stars  
and the moon. The  
appearance of the country  
is a desolate and the gopher  
the only creature to be seen to  
the number of thousands.

Santa Fe - September  
and October. The valley floor  
is well watered & lush  
probably underlain by glacial  
material from the south  
of the valley. The flood to  
Santa Fe has been the  
first sign of flood water  
that I have seen. It has been noted  
in other areas. *Prosopis* occurs  
in the valley & broken to Belmont  
of its occurrence in the area  
must have been among the first  
seen to appear there.  
The streams & slopes are always  
about as I saw them last Friday  
the sand hills & the soil slope

of light, short stalactites  
to the glacial drift, the last  
among them, still another one  
going up the SW. slope which  
descends from above the chasm  
at west first in a short  
course then changing to a more  
westerly one. The three fossil  
noted, all have now eroded from  
its old cavity 800-500 feet down  
water well to left of lateral  
mound. I went up as far as  
the lateral mounds, took  
place, then took a SW course  
+ let air become saturated in  
the air hole just taken down.  
From beneath the last glacial drift

and may be added to  
the note while we are  
out. When I go up to  
the hills with the family  
we will go up to the  
top of the hill above the  
city in evenings  
from the first train so called  
that it empties at the top  
of the hill above the city. The  
white top is likely to be  
an action. The elevation  
of the hill is about 1000 ft.  
above sea level the hill sides  
to about 1100 or 1150 ft.  
The top may be through the

Safest parts of the coast  
the glacier covers, &  
is well suited to a field  
of work as numerous small  
valleys being connected have  
been made safe to get  
full advantage of ~~at~~  
turbine. After consideration  
of great surface indications  
concerning any evidence to  
show that the glacier has  
descended below 1050 ft. on  
the sea shore of either ~~the~~  
~~the~~ Int. Slope. On the  
mountains the <sup>wood</sup> ~~wood~~ ~~sawdust~~  
valleys, & the long slopes  
are covered. This ought to give

of the great glacial drift -  
ment was also covered by small  
thin sheets as much less  
near the time of its formation.  
Near the summit of this ridge  
is one talus slope. The  
frozen. Though a sufficient  
time after the hills were  
formed to be melted, while the  
first and great basin formed  
was still left in the valley  
and so built up the series  
of hills which lie between  
85 and 950 ft. above the  
sea, slope of the ridge.  
Can not get further info  
than the Survey Dept. at the

same altitude, & are much  
larger. They form rounded  
bosses along the base of the  
mts with occasional spurs  
& cliff edges or ledges  
showing along the bottoms  
cut through by the water.  
There is no sign of glacial  
action of any kind on the  
sides by inspection the  
level of the ridge on which  
it is situated & the only  
that the peak has been built  
up over the summit  
the ridge seems to have  
lifted up under the  
the

upon the upper terrace  
at a series of successive  
steps that descend by  
waterfalls or the like  
the slopes of the hills.  
~~The day~~ that I the summit  
of Pop. is very steep on  
the E. S. W. sides & is said  
if not quite impossible  
to climb up. The S. side is the  
least steep, for it's but  
a mountain when climbing  
it up. It ~~is~~ ~~is~~ ~~is~~  
In early morning the upper part  
the slope of the mountain is covered  
with snow & ice & cold, but  
as the sun goes up it melts a

at the water too long, by  
which it would have floated until  
a large amount of the fine  
surface water had permeated  
itself. It would then float  
easily on the surface with a  
chance for rising never from  
the time of getting up to ~~and~~  
tangle for want of time.  
Sometimes these minute  
water drops would only be  
seen at first, but many of  
them ran down his hands  
so fast and carried out  
quantities of the sand off  
down the slope with the  
water.

up by the ground on which  
it first lay and finally  
came to a standstill as  
I took my sight  
And some miles back.  
~~He~~ ~~first~~ ~~reached~~  
In a short time he found  
himself at the edge of a  
large body of water  
deposited on the land by  
the sand and stones became  
so large as to fill  
the space. This was in Egypt  
say with all due respect  
to the name of the  
country. In the

May 18 1871  
A number  
of accumulated  
water about the base of the  
Snow covered cone. The  
water from above may  
run off and be held  
by the ice. Should a sudden  
impulse occur, no sudden  
water or heat can, in the  
idea, go through the ice  
which is melted and  
absorbed. Water of liquid  
and be turned snow.  
It prevent the water up  
from getting through easily  
and to the snow.

The stream was flowing  
and it would go  
away. The stream was flowing  
and it would go away.  
So!

A faint pencil sketch of a landscape scene, possibly a river or stream flowing through a valley. The sketch includes a bridge, trees, and a small building.

the people of the  
Shore had become a very  
motivated community.  
I don't like them dropped  
suddenly from the world  
without having been  
given a chance to  
rest. It  
and I am sorry we  
are leaving so much  
of the shore population  
to remain as it is.  
We hope to find  
time of no damage to

Then came suddenly from  
the stars bring my heart  
bounding in lightness  
the coast with an awful  
descent as fast as  
an Indian campfire  
high up in the midst of the  
huge breakers between  
intervally stop -  
Then the sun a sharp yell  
I have watched over many  
a night since the mountain  
had never without a jolting  
of strange motion or the  
sea like surf as now  
the sun of noon set down while  
the water was still agitated



After a few days of idleness  
going up the side of the Sacramento  
Yelland - Orvis - and I  
through the Cypress rock house  
with ~~the~~ little ~~old~~ beautiful  
nest was caught by the valley  
mountains until the summit  
was reached. Then I found a  
chapel & the entire plateau of the  
Sierra Nevada. This was a  
barren ground. Flat slopes with  
above the ground surface  
cemented down to ~~the~~ rubble  
or broken up granite  
the mountain - rock stone being  
the same, up & down the side.  
We were the same of the season.

who found that he wanted  
to be the son-in-law to  
his father's wife so as  
he can marry her and this  
she being a widow he caused  
her according to the custom on the  
E. side of the ocean and with  
a male instead of a female  
she took the male which  
is the main object concerning the  
cover of the boat to whom his  
will is addressed as the Senior  
and Secundate, when now was  
being said for the document, with  
a cross hand accompanied  
~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~  
that it was signed by the ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~  
that it was signed by the ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~  
that it was signed by the ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~

at the front in the side aisle  
are two large wooden pulpits  
of four flights each, and a  
seminary pulpit, with a  
stained glass window, the com-  
munity hall, and a study of  
Heidelberg University  
with its coat of arms,  
and further to the right a  
large room from which a  
cabinet panel road leads down  
to the platform before the  
hall. Beginning near the bottom  
and ending at the top, also with  
cabinet panel road leads down  
to the platform before the

mention to the fact of  
At the time the pilgrimage to  
Sill-ki Tak's grave, friend,  
steps in hand, around this sea  
desolate on their knees over the  
Stony rough pebbles, paramour going  
to the grave before the tomb.  
Along the side of the way the water  
branches of oak bushes along  
the southern bank are hung with  
many bits of rag, fragments of  
above fringe, old straw hats and  
great number of small rags & pieces  
containing locks women's hair more  
than either head of hair in many instances  
between all my from the ground  
marked me of the body as they

seen ranging from Eskimo native Indian  
villages in the Yukon in Alaska  
in the Chapel on the summit noted  
pictures  
picture of Santa Claus with a smile  
naked to the waist & one of the  
spiked chains hanging from his neck.  
Perhaps another round the waist  
with a chain hangs hanging over  
one shoulder, while long bristles  
occur along the body, & drops of  
blood ooze from the shoulder.  
the rest of person is held up as an  
example to the faithful. On, the last  
gate man chapel was a native  
graveyard from 80 to 200 days  
buried in deep snow drifts  
not yet melted in the summer time  
body buried - probably in a hole

Puebla & Mexico -

The hill of the San Bartolo is almost  
entirely free from plants, but Oaks  
& Cypress are common.  
The hill is built up mostly of  
volcanic & some alluvium <sup>and</sup> ~~will be~~  
pebbles near the top & in the  
valleys from 2 to 6 in. in  
depth & these <sup>on the sides</sup> in turn are buried  
under a heavy layer of lava  
of which I obtained a sample  
with some of the pebbles -

9 M.

Popocatapetl - Jan 5 / 94  
Second my outfit yesterday & today  
Gothman & I with 2 saddle horses, a  
Jack horse & pack, with 3 Indian

Hunters left for the mt. We made camp on the steep side of a small cañon at 11,000 ft. My hunters were all day & secured one spec. of Lepidium, <sup>in</sup> crossing a castellano <sup>and</sup> <sup>like,</sup> of the small red top call Cistellano. The food for Rides, etc., came from here, with an abundance of the tall grasses. This latter grows mainly on south slopes in dense bunches 2 to 4 ft. diameter, & often from 6 to 8 ft. high. These bunches grow near together so that often only small patches of ground can be seen between them. The grasses, these bunches are matted with the tall grasses & make them

~~the Amricolas, shrews, shags, & L. slugs.~~

The latter animal we found to be very common & its little ~~Amricola~~ like runways under the mat of grass were found everywhere in perfect network.

During the night they kept us awake under cover they are extremely difficult to shoot. We put out many snares & traps but got none in that way.

A night closed down a cold wind came down the canyon & my tent was kept busy about the fire all night to keep from freezing. A snow storm began covering the surface of the ground now remaining frozen all day on north slopes at this altitude.

Papocatapetl - Jan 6 1914  
The snow yielded no example of  
lodging. While watching for these  
annual plants ~~last night~~ ~~the snow~~ came  
hopping & rolled up right by  
a low bush that had been broken.

Taking my horse & rode up the north western  
bank to the ridge where I took a view of  
the mt. The smoke is very apparent  
when the weather is calm now.  
From the base of the peak of Popoc.  
I crossed the divide to the north bank  
of the river. The intervening country  
ranges from 12,200 ft. at its lowest  
point up to 13,800 ft. at the top of the  
mt., It is therefore a  
rolling plain broken by numerous

and covered with bunch grass  
with scattered trees along the  
sides of canons or sheltered hill slopes,  
but it is mainly open marshes  
or rolling prairies. The old high  
way from Laramie & Pueblo crossed  
Kris. At the river, the S. end of Kris,  
it was evident that this end of Kris  
had once gone off 3 large glaciers;  
one leading down toward the plain of  
Pueblo where its drainage flowed, & two  
draining into the valley of Kris.  
None of these now remain & no signs of  
signs of remains of drift rocks - these  
glaciers were a part of the system capping  
the mts. The two basins draining into  
the valley of Kris probably a mile across.

was 4 ft. high & 3 to 4 m. long.  
No signs of glacial work goes down  
about 11000 ft. usually not  
below 11000 ft. They scanned the  
country down to the base of M. g. t.  
I returned to camp. The Indians were  
allowing us to change to a place on the  
point of a hill where a huge fir had  
concentrated so we moved over a few  
hundred yards and had a very pleasant  
camp overlooking the valley & sheltered  
from the north winds. In looking about  
for Red deer I saw a doe crossing  
into the grass & evidently used of the  
wood but they usually make their  
forms under dense bunches of scrub  
scrub trees & shrubs or among tall grass.

than gambelias living in the same localities.  
We experiment a number of seed traps  
most in their uses.

During my trip today a number of birds were  
seen. On the plains but the nets, went to  
13000 ft. Saw many Colimex & Hemimela-  
nica. At 13000 ft several seen.  
A few on Park; at 14000 ft. a Turkey  
Buzzard. Among the birds from 9500 to  
12000 ft. Saw Steller's, Pigeon, White-tail,  
Coyote, Abidante, Mer. Titmouse, Yellow  
Vireo, Blue-head Wabler, Regis, Cloud,  
Cropper, Robins, W. Bluebird (or  
a few Catherpes occur at 11000 ft.) also  
Red-shafted, Small-headed Red-shafted. From  
9000 to 11500 ft. Yell. Swallow, Common,

In the evening Rigmorow & I worked  
out the traps in the morning it  
was thought Rigmorow & Frey were  
also seen at four o'clock in the morning.

~~On the 2nd~~ <sup>On the 2nd</sup> Jan 4<sup>th</sup> Sun  
~~Spent the day~~ <sup>Spent the day</sup> in traps in the morning it  
was thought that it was a foolish thing that  
they were out so early. Lizards were  
caught during the night & in addition  
a number of bats were gotten ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> some  
of them were ~~in~~ <sup>in</sup> the gopher traps but we secured  
a fine specimen of gopher, was taken  
by us both with a net over the head  
under each eye - with the gun  
brought down, my gun & nothing  
but many very small shells & sand.

for we are ready to leave here.  
We took a camp right after breakfast  
& nearly all day was occupied in  
crossing from one camp to the other  
at base of Mts, just at ten o'clock.  
It was a hard ride across the glacier  
leaving with the top, high up. A run-  
ning ridge & in many places it was  
too dangerous to ride. My Indian  
huntsman insisted that it was impossible  
to pass between the mts by this route.  
The mts are rocky & high along the road  
announcing constantly on either side  
the steep long slopes & the steep  
littered with the horses falling down  
the hill whenever we stopped.

+

In the road I saw a Red-tailed Hawk at 13000 ft near Spt. 1.  
about 10 miles N.E. of ~~the~~ ~~Yellowstone~~ about  
about the same alt. res. our  
camp on Sept. 1 at 11000 ft. I was  
quite surprised to have a colony of  
moscovia quail suddenly stir up  
from the ground just  
the morning before upper butte  
line. In talking with my hunters,  
who are old sulphur gatherers, they  
tell me that men used to work from  
15 to 30 days at a time in the east.  
make from 3 to 5 a day according  
to the amount of sulphur obtained  
they got 37½ lbs to each 24 hours.

They said that they often became ill from the sulphur fumes. At night they slept usually in small cave-like shelter at bottom of gully. This work was done in early dawn & late in PM avoiding the middle of the day the weather being too hot. men about village began continually feeling unwell & too fatigued to do any work - In the evening we went up hill to 13500 ft a single hot kept flying about but no man able to capture it. A man camped 11000 ft on Pops, a single rat was seen to fly out from a hollow which looked as if it was made by the water, however

Sat down with Mrs. E.

Climbed through the low border  
of snow to the edge of the exposed edges  
of heavy ribs of porphyry were  
rounded smooth in many places  
so that in certain lights the round  
stones, now broken, catched  
enough of reflected light to  
glisten faintly. These particles of  
rock were just scattered  
Rock at the foot of cliff forming  
base of the whole range. Several  
thin crevices glinted down  
from the upper part of cliff  
thinned in on one side by the  
~~forest~~ head, the glacier, stretching  
between two ridges like the one

at middle of last glacial, now  
wholly outside the glacier,  
top about 100 ft thick. Several  
hundred yds when the  
present sea level. The most  
recent, it marks a much  
smaller maximum (high at  
405) & this is built up against  
a series of smaller, <sup>wall</sup> terraces which  
form a nose about 40 yds across  
& 25 ft. high in middle with  
a wavy surface showing that  
they are a series of successive marks  
of the retreat of the glacier. Then comes  
a sloping one like a shoulder.

from moraines & then a draw-like moraine about 6 ft high in center & over 200 yds long but low at ends gradually masking till then the glacial front was of this length & seems to now be a cliff Back of this was another & so a series of many more <sup>Moraines</sup> 25 yds apart & 20 ft high this is again succeeded by a flat space or slope 100 yds long to where the glacial till was meeting cliff. Continuous with this last series in front of present nose of J. is a terrace <sup>in</sup> 35-40 yds long & 15-18 ft high & it is succeeded by a long low slope

125 yds long to cliff. The following outline will indicate the position of these moraines.



just below the ~~large~~ large left, moraines  
is a gently sloping bank about  
200 yds across on which are  
many huge blocks of drift  
boulders some 12 or 15 ft in diam.  
& the surface of the Table has its surface  
bedrock polished & rounded. I have  
only seen occasional grooving of  
rocks anywhere other than  
from foot of glacier. Descend  
on foot down the slopes of sand  
glacier earth by the lower part  
of the ice below Central glacier (By  
way). A number of cattle are  
grazing along the hillsides close  
to lower border of glacier at

15000 ft. & the sandal thickets  
on the higher hills, were seen  
here & there. These were burnt  
down & other pines had been  
put out to cause a new growth of  
pashus. Sparrowhawks were  
seen & the tracks of the small  
rabbit which ranges up to the  
fir belt of vegetation was common.  
At 12000 ft. I joined my party  
at the upper border of pines  
where they had put out a large  
set of traps for gathering deer  
then descended to Almeida.  
On 5/30 I left the bar for Mex.  
City.

The following eve (Jan 9th)  
I was surprised to have my assist.  
him up in the city with the report  
that the M. Indians ~~had~~<sup>had</sup> stolen  
nearly all of his traps so that he had  
no means of continuing work & so  
came in -

City of May - Jan 10  
Completed the work on  
which I have packed up  
ready to start on  
my start.

Jan 11 - Orgata -  
Started at 7 am for Orgata  
which was reached at 3 P.M.  
I was very ill all the way in

the train from a Filious

attack.

January 12 - 16<sup>th</sup> had up  
in Orizaba with my attack of  
illness. On latter date I b  
sawed rooms in the house  
of Jacinto Hernandez & moved in there.  
On 17<sup>th</sup> being still ill I entered  
the city of Mexico for medical treat  
ment. Remained there till  
the 23<sup>rd</sup> when returned to  
Orizaba again & remained work.  
On the way back it was I had  
a fine opportunity to study the  
cav of the country below the base  
of the table-land, just west of Espa

It is evident that Mt Orizaba & the Sierra Negra once formed a great glacial centre with ice-streams extending down on the eastern slope to about 5000 ft. near the town of Maltata. Since the late Dr. Horatio Sartoris tells me that there are glacial moraines at about 3000 ft. above Heratitaco) below Minas at about 12800 ft. I saw a considerable number of drift boulders of volcanic rock which had evidently been brought down the slope from a considerably higher alt. but can see no signs of glacial action & think they were brought down the slope by the action of water from the glacier when the river probably did not reach

Immediately after striking down  
the slope toward the valley is  
changed from dolomitic limestone formation  
to the greenish colored rock occupied.  
Deep down, the bearing high cliff a  
black colored driftwood. In one place may  
lie the base of Mattole. Lying  
on the east slope a thin talus  
below the cliff resting down to the hill  
about 600 feet at an altitude of 4,600 ft  
or so. Driftwood the driftwood pieces  
noted as follows. (At base in view  
Heathcoast live pines and yellow  
larch, limit about 4,000 ft.)  
About the driftwood lying down  
the east slope on hills, the tree  
R. R. of Redding - the pines, and  
of weeds with its bay leaf angle

gradually sides slopes that  
give beautiful views down into the  
deep valleys below. All north hill  
slopes are covered with almost  
impenetrable thickets & growths  
of coffee, while the south slopes  
are growing with scattered tree bushes.  
The hills are too steep for cultivation  
until dredging is passed, but the  
valleys about Matanzas are used  
for common fruit gardens, fruits  
such as orange, at about  
4500 ft begin a few <sup>tobacco</sup>,  
& coffee trees but neither,  
these plants begin to appear  
until one reaches nearly  
in this vicinity.

Cool fogs are very common  
at Orizaba - sweeping up from  
the sea & enveloping everything with  
fog day & night, in a thick  
mist that sits on things dipping.  
When the weather is clear, the  
sun is extremely hot, & the bushes,  
etc., give a glistering with  
moisture, in great shaded spots  
at sun-set it is well along  
in the forenoon before the  
sun. Goldsmith remarkably verse  
about this locality with much fine  
geog. & historical you will have  
expected to see, but I will give you  
back the full. about the same time  
as you will receive mine.

woods bordering the river we took  
a large number of fungi. Specimens  
of the common species were  
numerous & a few larger & more  
rare specimens were taken with  
some of the common cutters,  
like those of the tall land appen-  
nity. Rubrocompsa & Spigelia  
with Ericola quasiata, were also  
occurred here on north hill slopes  
among dense thickets in damp places  
in the valley. The hills are all olive-  
stone about 6' high with the strata  
tilted up at an angle from the  
horizon. The soil is red & brown  
except in the low thin grassy  
valley floor near river which

Jalapa where the rocks & soil are all  
volcanic origin. There is no  
the vegetation about Jalapa is  
far more luxuriant than that  
Copper down much better, there  
The house where I have room here  
is owned by a man who has worked  
much for the Mexican party, R. Pico.  
He is somewhat liberal in his views.  
At the same time he is bitterly opposed to the  
present government & <sup>tyranny</sup> ~~occasionally~~ giving  
the execution of a man who shot three men  
the common complaint of the opposition  
is recognized the country, and are surprised  
to find such a considerable portion of the  
people with this system. It is not  
for the few that the political one, but  
in a community similar to Jalapa  
it is found that a great number of the  
men would vote for it, or would  
not oppose it at all.

My host talks much of the Americans & Mexicans & says the Mexicans are too idle & content to manage property & And says that he thinks that the Americans will gradually secure a large part of the mines & other valuable property of the Country & that the Montreal result will be annexation to the U.S. This same idea has been stated to me by many other Mexicans. In many cases I presume it is done as a sort of flattery of my nationality, but the idea is certainly widespread here. At the same time there is a strong feeling against the Americans & the Union to the north, not to mention the daughters of my host or a schoolteacher. None of them I know informed me that the Americans could never have conquered the Mexicans in the war of Santa Anna, had not sold the Mexican cause, & had the soldiers supply of powder replaced by dirt so that their guns were useless & so the invaders triumphed. In the few days we have been at this house it is rather amusing to see the naive frankness that the son of老板, or the establishment is held. They tell us as though a part of the family of their hosts or the old gentry - especially the mother - says that she has no use for the dissipated young fellows who hang about to make love to girls. She says she is willing that her daughter should have lovers who are men & capable of supporting them but that she does not wish to have many idle &浪子 hanging about.

2000ft  
The people who live here are mostly Indians & they also talk with great amusement that it is a common thing when a girl has a lover & anxious to the point for him to come to the window & pass her court but if the father is heard approaching he takes to his heels. The father of these girls is of evident Indian extraction (also the mother) but they now speak pitifully of the ignorant Indians of the villages & are considered as Mexicans. He is a wood dealer & an honest hard working man who with little or no education himself is anxious that his children should have education, as a result two of his daughters are school teachers getting \$25 a month - which is considered to be good pay. The home life of these people is very simple. The daughters & cousin living with the family do the work each having a specified task to attend to. The table is set in an open corner & we are passed out to our meals & salute the family each time we are asked with the usual polite formula if we will would like something with them. The family rises at 2 a.m. at about 6 to 6:30 the daughters have very plain common calico house dresses which are exclusively worn at home & no effort is made to dress for the men or sake of being neatly clad about the house. All effort of this kind is reserved exclusively for the street & this is apparently an almost universal custom. They are accustomed to powder & dress to a certain extent when they prepare to sit by the open window at the street & it can't be seen a lot; but this is the same as going at random

While at Oregata I looked up a mining collector named Toso who was said to have lived here many years & to know about the country. Found him to be a very kind fellow with no energy & a surprisingly small amount of information.

January 30. Left Oregata & went down to Toton about 8 miles east in palm covered plain. At this latter place the mts, already open on its long slope with great hills extend down toward the hot country. Here coffee does very well from his fields he says. He was told that the tree coffee made here has a life of about 15 years. The Hda. of this is a fine well kept place in a large orange grove, in fact the house and garden are in front with flowers fountains &c, this place is the point of departure for the adobe coffee country which has by back roads

January 31 - The morning was beautifully clear & my first view of the Peak, which rises nearly 1500 ft above us with its snow-capped summit now tinted by the first rays of the sun & its wooded base showing itself up through the mists over its timbered bottom. Below in the foreground I saw the coffee fields & the shadowed by the tall banana plants. Trees of many subtropical genera arose in belts & patches among the fields & the ~~not~~ clear, musical notes of Haplochynectes longirostris & the what Chir bird arose clear & sweet from the masses of foliage all about. Heron & the crane did not & nor did the Kuppel Conk of Semicercus & the Rock Dove. After an uncomfortable night on a mat bed at the side of a lake the station was running, & so I started on our journey toward Mission. At 9 a.m. the sun was up & I set off getting away as fast as I could & away up to 3 p.m. in making

village of San Juan lies with  
lay nearly due north across the broad  
open slopes running down from  
the mts. with small cañons  
intervals. About 7 miles out of Fortin  
we crossed a fine  
field of pines & other vegetation.  
Here the altitude was about 3370  
ft. we saw for the first time  
small trees from 6 to 10 ft. high  
with the trunks 3 to 6 in. in diam.  
Early in the afternoon we reached  
a sled population called San Juan  
where we were forced to leave the  
the next day again, we could not repeat  
the latter as far as they  
R.M. Troy 1st. Early in the  
morning soon after sunrise I  
met on the trail the old man who had  
left San Juan a year ago with a small  
shop kept by a man who had  
his place some distance up the trail  
had not yet left his old shop  
but gave us a brief view of it.  
Our lodgings were right on

in a typical Mexican - a stable yard  
with rooms opening off it. Fortunately  
we were about the only guests so  
we comparatively comfortably with  
our own bedding & At noon we  
reached Huatulco & put up at  
another fonda where  
we were for four comfortable hours  
at the yard being filled with donkeys  
pack mules & horses. We found  
this place with the same attitude as  
Orizaba. It is situated farther from  
the great mt & out on the general  
slope with few surrounding hills  
& this seems to give it a somewhat  
warmer climate. Coffea does well  
in most parts of this district to about  
7,000 ft elevation but here  
it must be Cauca or some plantations  
are being enlarged. I saw  
much Cela, & than Orizaba.  
There are packer off road to a lake  
of coffee beans & the coffee will  
not be taken in until the winter time.

in Ecuador, now owned by Mr  
Florimontio Santander and  
Mr. Godofredo Santander the original  
owners. Born 1837 in a  
poor hut near Potosi, Bolivia.  
1849-57 was in Europe in  
Polytechnic School <sup>1857</sup> Darmstadt  
Chemical laboratory of Prof. Dr.  
Fredericus Wiesbaden  
then in Paris & Berlin  
Related to the Bolivian  
Government until 1867 when  
this time he went to Mexico,  
Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Chile  
Bolivia, Paraguay, etc. He was  
engaged in gold mining





~~the~~  
writing of a message and  
the delivery of it through  
the post office or by telegraph  
or telephone.

is also a message delivery service  
provided by a post office, telephone  
or telegraph company.

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